

CHINA THANKFUL TO U. S. FOR HELP

Premier Sends Message of Gratitude for Support in Paris

COULD RESIST PRESSURE

Now Expects All Nations to Disclose Secret Treaties Affecting China

By the Associated Press

Peking, Feb. 21 (delayed).—"China is very grateful to President Wilson and the United States delegates to the Peace Conference for the help they have extended our delegates in Paris," said Premier Chin Nun-Hsun today.

The whole Chinese nation wishes to thank the United States through the Associated Press.

Describing the newly organized Chinese league of nations society, the Premier said its object was to arouse the interest of the people in the league and give all possible assistance to the Chinese delegates in Paris.

Several weeks ago, he said, the Chinese Government dispatched a cable message to President Wilson, setting forth the readiness of China to participate in the league, and now he expects the Chinese Parliament to telegraph an expression of its support to the organization.

China Willing to Take Any Duty

The Premier said he was much gratified over the election of Wellington Koo Chinese Ambassador to the United States, to a place on the commission for a league of nations, and added that China was ready at the proper moment to take whatever part or undertake any duty that might be assigned to her.

China Intends to Publish All Secret Agreements made in the war, even commercial engagements and the Sino-Japanese convention, he said.

The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference were urged to make public these documents before the departure of President Wilson from Paris, he remarked.

Of course," he continued, "China expects the powers to disclose any secret agreements they may have among themselves concerning China."

China in Amity With Japan Now

No trouble over this step is expected, as Japan no longer strongly objects and there are no disagreements between China and Japan, so far as the Chinese Government is aware, the Premier asserted.

Referring to Japan's expressed displeasure over the attitude of the Chinese delegates in Paris, he said that China supported her, took the golden opportunity of standing on her feet and resisting pressure applied from the outside.

China Nun-hsun said he was hopeful for a solution to the problems arising from China's internal difficulties and believed a satisfactory arrangement would be reached at the coming conference in Shanghai.

The interview was granted in a room that once was the stage of the Dowager Empress Theatre.

Peking, Feb. 23.—(By A. P.)—(Delayed)—The Foreign Office yesterday dispatched a cable message to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris, numbering the Sino-Japanese agreements, of which copies have been forwarded. These, in addition to the agreements relating to Japan's twenty-one demands and the Sino-Japanese military convention, copies of which the delegation took with it when it left Paris, comprise all the secret agreements between China and Japan, the message sets forth.

The Foreign Office message, as given out here, reads: "With regard to the Sino-Japanese agreements, you took away with you copies made by the Foreign Office of all those relating to the twenty-one demands and the Sino-Japanese military convention. The Foreign Office already has telegraphed the text, firstly, of the Kirin forest and mined loan; secondly, the draft of the agreements for the Manchurian and Mongolian railway loans; thirdly, the draft of the agreements for the Kiamoi-Suchowfu and Tsinan-Shantung railway loans; fourthly, the notes exchanged regarding the co-operative working of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway.

Besides these there are no other secret agreements, nor are there secret treaties of any kind. All these secret treaties to the Peace Conference as circumstances permit, and act according to your discretion."

Paris, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—The Sino-Japanese agreements of September, 1918, supplementing the treaty and notes of May, 1915, concerning the disposition of the German rights in Shantung Province, now are before the council of the great powers at the Peace Conference.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese delegates say that no documents have been held from the Peace Conference, which is expected shortly to pass on the disposition of the captured German holdings in Shantung province.

Denials by Baron Gindoff, of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, and other Japanese officials, that Japan had exerted pressure here against the activities of China's Peace Conference delegation, have brought from Chinese officials, including Premier Chin Nun-Hsun, reaffirmation of the earlier declarations.

These reaffirmations were brought out by a Japanese news agency report from Peking that the statements regarding Japan's action were due to a revival of German propaganda.

Japan's latest effort in China is reported to be an endeavor to conclude the unratified agreements for Japanese railway extensions in Shantung, Manchuria and Mongolia, which have been submitted to the Peace Conference.

PHILA. DOCTOR WINS M. C. BY HEROISM UNDER FIRE

Lieutenant Andrew Knox to Receive Decoration From King George of England

Physician, Now in London, Too Modest to Tell Story, So Brother Officer Does

This article was written by Henry M. Neely, a Philadelphian engaged in reconstruction work abroad.

Copyright 1919 by Public Ledger Co. London, Feb. 24.—At about the time this reaches the United States King George of England will pin upon the breast of a Philadelphia doctor the coveted Military Cross and will inform him that the decoration has been granted for his "gallantry in the field under heavy machine-gun and shell fire."

The talking with a young British officer some time ago. We had come over on leave from France and we met in the lounge of the Savoy.

"You're from Philadelphia?" he asked. "Why, there was a chap from Philadelphia with us over there—medical man, he was; name was Knox. He won the M. C.—and deserved it, too. Let me tell you. You ought to watch out for him. He'll be sent over here soon for the investiture."

So I watched out for him and located him at the American Officers' Club in Chestfield Gardens. He is Dr. Andrew Knox, of 501 East Allegheny avenue, son of Andrew J. Knox, for 22 years a member of the detective force in Philadelphia, who now lives just back of his boy's home on Hulton street.

I found young Lieutenant Knox most reluctant to talk of the event that led up to the conferring of the distinction. He wore a blue and white ribbon which he wore upon his left breast.

An English officer friend had told me the whole story with many enthusiastic embellishments, for he was a great admirer of Philadelphia doctor, and Lieutenant Knox rather grudgingly admitted the correctness of my essential facts, though he pooked the embellishments.

Attached to British Lieutenant Knox was one of a large number of American army medical officers who were sent over here and attached to the British when the United States first entered the war. He arrived in England in September, 1917, and after two months here, was sent to France with the Fortieth London Territorial Division. They got in at the end of the month and were in the disheartening March retreat and finally, when the great cumulative drive began, the Allied offensive which began, the division was hurled into the thick of it and saw the hottest kind of action.

Albert and Boulogne—all names fraught with terrible meaning on this side of the channel—were the division's early battles they carried on. Then, in the August and September offensive, they fought at Carnoy Valley, Bernicourt, Carnoy Craters, until they were utterly worn out and were withdrawn for a short rest. But it did not last long. After Carnoy Craters, they were thrown into Maurin Ravine where, as Lieutenant Knox succinctly expressed it, "Fritz shelled hell out of us."

There began the series of actions, culminating at Meisians, that so distinguished the Philadelphia and that so excited the admiration of the young English officer who first told me of it. The division, on the evening of August 21, was ordered to be ready to "go over" at daybreak on the following morning. It was to be a leap frog attack, with one section advancing until then opening up for another fresh section to hurl themselves through, and section in turn, opening for a third and so on.

During the evening, just about dusk, four company commanders, an adjutant and another officer, started on a perilous reconnoitering expedition to look over the ground of the morrow's attack. Lieutenant Knox saw them and joined them, asking permission to go along.

"You'd better keep out of it," said the adjutant. "We've been ordered to go because it's necessary but you haven't."

"I know," said Knox. "But there's going to be trouble the minute we go over tomorrow and I'll need an aid first thing. I want to pick out a good place to locate it so as to save as many as we can."

"But, man dear," protested one of the company commanders. "Don't be a fool. This is no picnic. We're only doing it because we got orders."

"Come on," said Lieutenant Knox quietly. "Let's go."

Admits He Didn't Have to Go That is the story as my British officer friend told it to me. Knox laughed at it when I told him, but he admitted that he went with them, nevertheless, and that he did not have to go.



LIEUTENANT ANDREW KNOX

officer named Markowitz when one of Fritz biggest shells burst near them. Markowitz leg off, wounded three signallers and killed a signal sergeant. By a miracle, Lieutenant Knox was not touched. Markowitz died on his way to the aid station. It was his first and last battle.

Fought All Day All day long the division fought Fritz off his feet and held their advance until night ended the fighting. Then came orders for the division to move, first north of Peronne and they started about midnight, and marched to a big quarry where they lay down for a few hours sleep.

At 5:30 next morning they went over again. They were told that they were to be in support of another division, anticipating no active part in the fight, they went over with all their equipment, even including bicycles.

They did not find the other division in front of them as they had expected. Instead, they found the boche. But they could not go back. They dropped everything but battle necessities and fought in a corner. "It was the most hellish day I ever went through," said the young English officer and Lieutenant Knox agreed with him.

Over half of the division was wiped out in a few hours but they fought on stubbornly. They were well on their way to their objective, when two of Lieutenant Knox's aid-post men were hit by a shell and one was killed. This left the young Philadelphia doctor with only one man beside the stretcher bearers. He was in a shellhole working over his two wounded assistants when another battalion came up with two aid-post men but no doctor. So Lieutenant Knox commanded them, working forward and established his aid-post in an abandoned German trench under a terrific machine-gun and shell fire.

All day during this historic battle of Meisians they worked with the wounded. Every minute was an inferno in every part of the field, and toward the end, some of the men began to get panicky and worked their way toward the rear, hoping to get out of it. They had to pass the aid-post and Lieutenant Knox saw them.

"What's the matter?" asked the doctor. "The boche is attacking," one of them faltered, his face white with fright. Lieutenant Knox dropped the bandage he was about to apply to a patient and came up to them.

"You get back where you belong," he said, "or I'll give you worse than the boche."

My English friend insists that this is true. I asked Lieutenant Knox about it.

"Oh, I don't think so," he said. "I just told them to get the hell back." With the implicit panic stopped, the division carried on, gained its objectives and held them. In the evening, another medical officer showed up to relieve Lieutenant Knox but the Philadelphia did not want relief.

"You take the aid-post," he said, "and I'll search the shellholes for wounded."

So, with the star-shells making every step perilous, Lieutenant Knox, with two stretcher-bearers, went out and hunted the unfortunates who needed help and brought in many for treatment.

That night, the division was relieved for two days, but the calmness and bravery of the Philadelphia in the almost indescribable chaos of Meisians had won the admiration of every officer with the division, and, though he did not know it, his name was sent in with a strong recommendation for honors.

POLES IN TRUCE WITH UKRAINIANS

Hostilities at Lemberg Cease Under Agreement, Warsaw Is Informed

TROTSKY STILL HOSTILE

Bolshevik War Minister Decries Fight to Finish Against Polish Army

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Feb. 25.—The Polish Foreign Office has received a telegram from Lemberg saying that an agreement was reached Sunday for the cessation of hostilities between the Poles and the Ukrainians, beginning at 6 o'clock Monday evening.

The agreement can be denounced by either party on twelve hours' notice. In the meantime Leon Trotsky, Russian Bolshevik War Minister, has sent a telegram from the Perm front to the Smolensk-Minsk headquarters, saying: "We must fight the treacherous Poles to the last soldier." He has ordered Bolshevik troops to advance on Baranovitch, Trotsky is anxious to give the Poles what he terms a "lesson," as he especially hates Paderewski.

It is just revealed that prior to Paderewski's becoming Premier the members of the Polish legation in Moscow were arrested and some shot. When the Warsaw government protested the Moscow government replied:

"We are surprised. We thought we were doing you a favor by looking up Trotsky has assumed an exalted military attitude, assembling about him commissioners, whom he treats as marshals. He holds frequent reviews, sometimes riding on horseback wearing a high sheepskin cap and calling out to the men: "Good morning, my little soldiers!" whereupon they reply, "Good morning, comrade!"

Trotsky, who has of late assumed more power than ever, had a fierce quarrel with Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, regarding the proposed Prince Islands conference. He strongly opposed this conference, but Lenin prevailed. Lenin desires to preserve Bolshevism at any cost, and also to keep in as far as possible with the Allies, in the belief that Bolshevism will sweep the world.

Meanwhile, Trotsky is continuing to build up an army, which is now estimated at 600,000 men. He is supposed to have ammunition for six months. Trotsky manages to keep the cloth factories working for uniforms, although handicapped by lack of coal, and much wood is used. Another handicap is transportation difficulties. There are only two trains a week to Baranovitch, with a first-class coach for Soviet delegates and third class or freight cars for the others.

NAILS PLOT TO UPSET U. S.-JAPANESE AMITY

Col. Styer, at Vladivostok, Answers Propaganda Attempting to Cause Friction

By the Associated Press

Vladivostok, Feb. 17 (delayed).—Attacks by certain newspapers on the attitude of the American troops in eastern Siberia, with the evident purpose of attempting to arouse Russian sentiment against the Americans and to create friction between Americans and the Japanese, have been answered by Colonel Henry D. Styer, of the American army.

The attacks were based on the fact that the Americans had given protection at Khabarovsk to 1500 Cossacks who had mutinied against General Kalmikoff, their commander.

An alleged radio dispatch from Pundash (near Tokin), reproduced in the Vestnik, says that only the presence of the Japanese troops at Khabarovsk prevented part of the American troops from joining the mutineers. The Dalny Vestnik, the organ of General Kalmikoff, states that the mutiny was arranged in territory under American control and that American soldiers took part in the arrangements. It refers to the general attitude of the Americans toward the Russians as one of arrogance and condescension.

It is not the habit of American officers," says Colonel Styer, in his statement, "to pay attention to absurd gossip and newspaper criticism. However, at the request of our allies, we make the following official explanation:

"The American troops have no intention of defending or sheltering political parties or groups, whether they are called Bolshevik or other names. The Americans recently dismissed the Cossack deserters for the sole purpose of avoiding bloodshed and disorder. We are keeping them under guard while the Allied military council at Vladivostok decides what is to be done with them. The American troops are always ready to act conjointly with the commander of the Allied force in the defense of safety."

A Vladivostok dispatch filed February 19, and received yesterday, said that the Japanese staff had requested the American army to turn over to the Japanese, the arms, horses and equipment of Kalmikoff's Cossacks, on the ground that the equipment of the Cossacks belonged to the Japanese. Up to the time the dispatch was filed, General Graves, the American commander, it was said, had not been inclined to meet the Japanese request.

General Kalmikoff has been the cause of much trouble in eastern Siberia, and has never recognized the authority of any government.

CANADIANS FOR SIBERIA

British Consider the Question of Utilizing Them There

London, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—The question of utilizing Canadian troops in Siberia is under consideration by the government, Cecil Harcourt, under secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the House of Commons, but no statement can be made at present.

GRIP DELAYS LOST SHIP

Schooner, Helpless for Fourteen Days, Finally Arrives at Tahiti

Papeete, Island of Tahiti, Feb. 7.—(By Mail).—For fourteen days the schooner Mania drifted helplessly in midocean while her crew lay stricken with influenza.

The Mania, which left San Francisco on December 14, was eight days out when the plague laid the men low. Three of the crew died. The schooner arrived on January 26.

... and with the 200 men who sailed for the Peace Conference

A fact: For the 200 or more men of note who sailed on the George Washington for the Peace Conference, more than a dozen different brands of cigarettes were carried in stock by the ship's "canteen." Of these, the cigarette carried and sold in far the largest quantity was Fatima.

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"N. G. G." FOR GERMANY NOW

It Means National Guard, Which Will Supplement Army

Berlin, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—The conservative press laments the passing of the old imperial army, which will become a thing of the past when the Weimar Assembly, perhaps this week, adopts the national defense measure. This bill provides for the organization of a national guard which will be composed of one brigade for each former army corps. Conscription will be abandoned, according to the terms of the bill, and voluntary recruiting will be conducted by a central bureau.

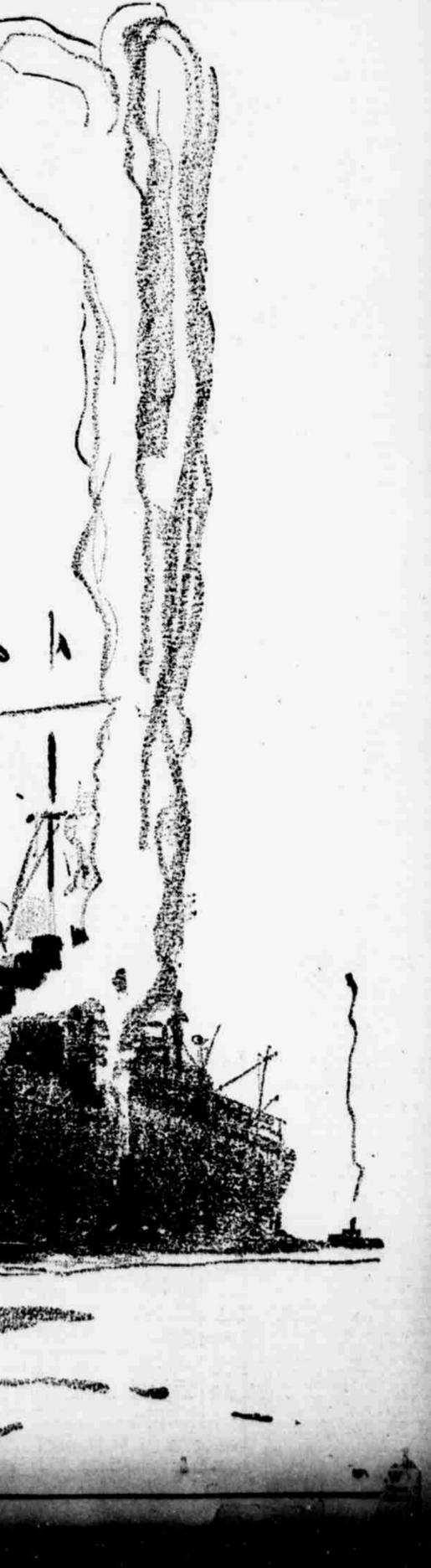
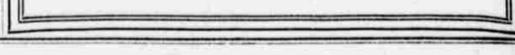
At present unofficial stations are receiving soldiers, being supported out of private funds. These organizations will be incorporated in the new army, which, it is said, will be built upon strictly democratic lines, but with rigid discipline. As voluntary enlistment is a new experiment, the numerical strength of the national guard is problematical.

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STEAMERS TO TEST AIR

Box Kites From Liners Will Record Conditions for Aviators

London, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—In a few weeks box kites carrying delicate instruments will be flown from the sterns of Atlantic liners on the various routes between England and the United States. This is to be part of a world-wide plan for recording conditions in the upper air, says the Associated Press.

The kites are owned by the meteorological section of the British royal air force. They are expected to furnish a great height and to furnish information of incalculable value to prospective transatlantic aerial pilots.

Wounded Allies Leave Siberia

Vladivostok, Feb. 14 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—Thirteen hundred invalid or wounded soldiers, most of whom were British and 500 Czechoslovak and Serbians, have left here on the British steamship Madras for home ports. Doctors Everest and Maugset, and a nursing corps headed by Mrs. Logan were in charge of the train.



AERONAUTICAL EXPOSITION

OF THE MANUFACTURERS AIRCRAFT ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK CITY AT MADISON 60th SQUARE and REGIMENT GARDEN ARMORY March 1st to 15th